

12/16/24

## Free Talk

Shakespeare's play -> crossing dressing

\*All the actors were males!

\*Reason: Society at the time was conservative, and it was considered inappropriate or immoral for women to appear on stage :(

Movie adaptation from play/novel

Audience 观众

Makeup / cosmetic 化妆品

Dandruff n. 头皮屑

French Loan Word Examples (注意发音):

Reservoir 水库

Résumé 简历

Cliché 陈词滥调

## Homework Analysis

### Writing:

Memo No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Mo Tu We Th Fr Sa Su

The Pros and Cons of Keeping Pets

1 In the recent~~ly~~ class, the topic of whether <sup>or not</sup> people should keep~~o~~ pets ~~or not~~ was debated. I hold the view that keeping pets <sup>comes with both benefits and challenges</sup> has its pros and cons.

2 On the positive side, pets can bring a lot of fun ~~into~~ our lives. A cute little dog <sup>GOOD!</sup> might play <sup>fetch</sup> with you in the park ~~and~~, <sup>act as security for</sup> be ~~as~~ a security of <sup>provide</sup> your house and ~~give~~ <sup>WHY USING PAST TENSE?</sup> great company to elderly people and <sup>those</sup> people living alone. Nice explanation and example!

3 On the negative side, <sup>It is owning a pet can be financially</sup> ~~it is~~ expensive to own <sup>demanding</sup> a pet. The cost of food ~~and~~ various pet accessories, and regular <sup>visit</sup> ~~we~~ check ~~of~~ <sup>to</sup> veterinarian also cost a large amount <sup>of</sup> money.

4 In summary, while pets can <sup>offer</sup> ~~off~~ joy and company but <sup>they</sup> ~~is~~ needs a lot of money. <sup>to maintain</sup> Therefore, we must consider the financial implications before buying a pet. <sup>It is important to consider the financial implications before buying a pet.</sup> <sup>it needs money or you need money to keep it?</sup>

Word Count: 128

### 第一段:

1 -> In the recent class, ...

2 -> I hold the view that keeping pets **has its pros and cons**. -> **comes with both benefits and challenges**.

\*advantages and disadvantages

\*charms and drawbacks

### 第二段:

1 -> a cute -> an adorable

2 -> be as a security guard **for** your house (强调“看门”的角色)

3 -> might + 动词原形 -> play, be, give (provide)

### 第三段:

1 -> it is **expensive** to own a pet -> owning a pet can be **financially demanding**

2 -> I usually order Ice cream, bubble tea, and fruit tea. 列举: A, B, **and** C.

### 第四段:

1 -> while 不和 but 连用

\***While** I enjoy reading books, (~~but~~) my brother prefers watching movies.

2 -> pets -> they (主语一致)

3 -> So -> Therefore / Hence 因此

#### Debate 1: Owning a pet can affect your studies.

Owning a pet can be beneficial for my studies. Taking care of a pet, like playing with my cat, helps me relieve stress and recharge when I feel tired. After spending a few moments with my pet, I feel more relaxed and focused, which allows me to concentrate better when I return to my studies. Rather than being a distraction, my pet provides a break that enhances my productivity.

#### Debate2: It seems unlikely that you would be able to properly care for a pet.

Owning a cat can **develop my sense of responsibility**. Even though I have a packed schedule, I can still squeeze some time to take care of them. (+ I make it a priority to allocate time for them). Therefore, having a cat not only **fosters responsibility** but also improves my time-management skills.

## Translation & Proofreading Exercise

6 Dependent children usually ~~are~~<sup>too</sup> emotionally attached to their parents ~~too much~~.

7 Children usually ~~developing~~<sup>begin</sup> their social skills ~~starting from~~<sup>in</sup> kindergarten

改错

1 views - view	6 <del>form</del> or pressed - <del>pre-<del>ise</del></del>
<del>X</del> on - a	7 as - far
3 V	8 observed - observe
4 long - longer	<del>X</del> Immense
5 V	10 V

翻译：

6 -> 频率副词的位置

\*实义动词 → 频率副词放在**实义动词之前**

He often swims.

\*be 动词 → 频率副词放在 **be 动词之后**

He is usually sleepy.

\*助动词/情态动词 → 频率副词放在助动词/情态动词之后，但在实义动词之前。

He will usually come on time.

改错：

2 -> Forrest 改对了 :)



## Collocation (Economy & Business)

1. a job description - 职位描述

\*describing what you need to do in this job (JD)

2. be in great demand - 需求旺盛

\*financially demanding 很花钱的

3. be unwilling to-V - 不愿.....

\*reluctant adj. 不情愿的

4. be willing to do - 愿意.....

5. boost the economy - 促进经济发展

\*boost confidence 增强自信

\*boost my mood 改善心情

\*boost my energy 增强活力

6. boss someone around - 指使某人

\*boss n.老板

\*拓展: milk n.牛奶 v.挤牛奶/压榨

996 working schedule, which starts from 9am to 9pm, lasting for 6 days, is a clear example of how companies milk their workers to **achieve higher profits**. (profit 利润)

7. call in sick - 打电话请病假

\*ask for a sick leave 请病假

8. cannot afford to-V - 无法负担.....

9. **develop** interpersonal skills - 培养处理人际关系的技能

10. earn money - 挣钱

11. encourage competition - 鼓励竞争

12. enter the workforce - 就业

13. feel a sense of accomplishment - 有成就感

\*feel a sense of security 有安全感

14. get a refund on - 获得.....的退款

15. go bankrupt - 破产

16. have a positive attitude towards - 对.....持积极态度

17. invest in - 投资于

18. make a living - 谋生

19. make a profit - 获利

20. make up a loss - 弥补损失

21. pay taxes - 缴税

22. retire from one's job - 退休

23. split the cost of - 平均分摊费用

\*split the bill

\*go Dutch

24. work part-time - 兼职

25. work overtime - 加班

\*OT -> overtime

## New Writing Task - In-class Practising

12

### Exercise 6

- 14 Your class has been discussing whether receiving prizes for doing well at school is a good idea.

Here are two comments from your classmates:

Prizes are fair because everyone has the same chance of winning.

There are better ways of getting students to work hard.

**Write an article for your teacher, giving your views.**

The comments above may give you some ideas, and you can also use some ideas of your own.

**Your article should be between 150 and 200 words long.**

You will receive up to 8 marks for the content of your article, and up to 8 marks for the language used.

### Paragraph 1:

Recently, we had a discussion about whether receiving prizes for good (+academic) performance in school is a wise idea. This article talks about opinion(+s) of different classmates, and I think it is **good** (beneficial) to give prizes to encourage them.

\*This article will discuss both sides of the argument and explain why I believe rewarding students who perform well is beneficial.

### Paragraph 2:

On one hand, some people think that there are better ways to encourage ~~them~~ (students), such as PUA (gaslighting). ???

\*Some people think that giving prizes is not the best way to encourage students. For example, relying on prizes has some disadvantages. Some students may focus more on studying and ignore some other important aspects of school life, such as participating in club activities, playing sports, and developing interpersonal skills.

### Paragraph 3:

On the other hand, prizes can act as a good incentive. ~~When students know that there is a reward waiting for them~~ (When students realize that a reward awaits them), they will **do** (perform) well, and ~~they will~~ be more motivated to study harder, which provides (+ them) a clear goal ~~for them~~ to aim (+ for). Besides, everyone has (+ an) equal opportunity to win the prize, ~~and if~~ **gives** (+ which creates) a healthy competitive environment. For example, if they get a prize, they will be proud of themselves, and ~~they will~~ study harder. They can also encourage (+other) students who did not get the prize to study harder.

### Paragraph 4:

In conclusion, while prizes are not considered as the best way to motivate students, I believe that its benefits outweigh its drawbacks. Giving prizes is a fair and effective way to encourage students to get a better grade.

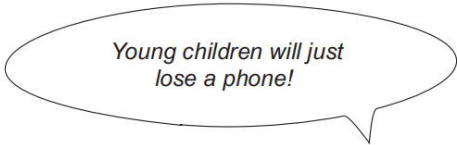
## HW

### 1 -> Writing Task

#### Exercise 6

- 14 In class, you have been discussing whether young children should have a mobile phone.

Here are two comments from your classmates:



*Young children will just  
lose a phone!*



They can easily contact their parents.

**Write an article for your teacher, giving your views.**

The comments above may give you some ideas, and you can also use some ideas of your own.

**Your article should be between 150 and 200 words long.**

You will receive up to 8 marks for the content of your article, and up to 8 marks for the language used.



## 2 -> Translation

**\*\*\*用 Page5-6 的故固定搭配\*\*\***

- 1 -> 他打电话请病假，因为他无法承担加班的压力。
- 2 -> 你需要培养处理人际关系的技能，才能在职场上取得成功。
- 3 -> 公司破产后，他只能做兼职工作来谋生。
- 4 -> 她很高兴终于拿到了退款，弥补了之前的损失。
- 5 -> 年轻人进入职场后，往往渴望通过努力获得成就感。
- 6 -> 为了促进经济发展，政府鼓励企业增加投资。
- 7 -> 他不愿意支付税款，因此被罚款了。
- 8 -> 退休后，他们决定平均分摊所有旅行费用。

### **3 -> Proofreading Exercise: A Day in the Math Classroom**

Correct the mistakes in the story below. There is one **(OR NO)** mistake in each numbered line.

Underline the wrong words and write the correct words above them.

Add a “^” if a word is missing and write the missing word above it.

Cross out the extra words using “X.”

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- 1 The math classroom was quiet as the teacher writing equations on the board, preparing for the day's lesson on algebra.
- 2 As the students came in, they quickly realized this class wouldn't be easy because of the complexity of problems on the board.
- 3 Mia, who had always found math challenging, tried to focus but her mind kept wandered to other things.
- 4 The teacher explained each step carefully, but Mia still struggled to figure out why the formulas made no senses to her.
- 5 When the teacher asked a question, Mia's classmate Alex eagerly raised his hand and answered it correct, impressing everyone.
- 6 Despite her confusion, Mia was determined to do better and began copying notes more neatly to understand them later.
- 7 Suddenly, the teacher stopped and pointed to a mistake in one of Alex's answers, reminding the class to always check their works.
- 8 After some practice, Mia started to see the patterns in the equations, which made her feel a bit more confident than before.
- 9 By the end of class, she had successfully solved two problems herself, and the teacher praised her effort in front the whole class.
- 10 Motivated yet determined, Mia promised herself to study harder at home and ask for help whenever she stuck again.